



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES.

THE HERPETOLOGY OF EUROPE.¹—In this work we find the fullest list of European Batrachia and Reptilia which has ever been brought together. They are characterized by full descriptions, each of which is accompanied by an outline figure of the more essentially distinctive parts of the animal. As a manual for the determination of the species of European Reptilia, this work appears to be the most convenient in existence, providing the classification be not taken into account. It is also full in the matter of geographical distribution, supplying a want which has long been felt especially by extra European students.

Since the work is stated on the title page to be “Systematische Bearbeitung,” it may be well to take a glance at the system adopted. We find that the Batrachia are arranged in accordance with the system, or rather want of system, of fifty years ago. The important structural features which distinguish the crania of the salamanders, pointed out by Gervais, Gray and others, are not regarded as of sufficient weight to affect the classification. In consequence the genus *Euproctus* is united with *Triton*, and *Geotriton* with *Spelerpes*. The arrangement of the frogs and toads is still more remarkable. But one of the four genera embraced in the *Pelobatidæ* belongs to it, and this genus *Pelobates* embraces two well defined genera of authors. The typical species of one of these *Didocus calcaratus* is regarded as a synonyme of the very distinct *Cultripes provincialis*. Of the three remaining genera, two belong to the *Discoglossidæ*, the type genus of which, *Discoglossus*, is placed in the *Ranidæ*, a group which stands in the remotest relation to it consistently with reference to the same order. In the *Anura* as in the *Urodela*, osteological characters, the only reliable ones, are quite neglected.

Among the serpents we notice with regret the substitution of the time-honored *Coluber* by *Callopeltis* of later nativity, and *Periops* is scarcely different from *Lamenis*. The family characters are derived from the dermal scuta, which are quite inadequate for such service. Characters of like inefficiency figure in the di-

¹ *Herpetologia Europaea: Systematische Bearbeitung der amphibieon und reptilien w. in Europa aufgefunden sind von Dr. Egid Schreiber, Brunswick, 1875.*

agnoses of the families of Lacertilia, hence we find the Agamid genera referred to the Iguanidæ, and Opheomorus and Anguis to the Scincidæ!

The review of geographical distribution at the close of the volume is valuable in proportion to its completeness, which the date of the work in a measure guarantees. But with every appreciation of the value of the author's species work, the absence of systematic analysis deprives his book of the scientific merit which would otherwise belong to it.—E. D. C.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INSECTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.¹—The author, in this interesting essay, discusses with his characteristic thoroughness the relations of the faunæ (Alpine, subalpine, Canadian and Alleghanian) which have their representatives in that state. It is illustrated by a map of the state, showing the relations of the Canadian and Alleghanian faunæ, and another of the Alpine and subalpine regions of the White Mountains. The data are drawn from the butterflies and grasshoppers. We were not aware that such excellent material existed for such a full discussion of the subject, which will, we doubt not, greatly stimulate further studies on the geographical distribution of insects in this country.

PRINCIPLES OF METAL MINING.²—This is a compact, clearly-written and well illustrated little manual by a practical miner and member of the London Geological Society. The author has adapted it for the instruction of young miners starting in life. We have not met with a better and briefer introduction to the art of mining for the general reader.

BOTANY.

FUCUS SERRATUS AND FUCUS ANCEPS.—I have received from Prof. A. F. Kemp, of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., specimens of *Fucus anceps* Harvey, and *Fucus serratus* Linn., with the following notes concerning them which will be interesting to marine botanists.

¹ The Distribution of Insects in New Hampshire. A chapter from the first volume of the Final Report upon the Geology of New Hampshire. By S. H. Scudder. Concord, 1874. Royal 8vo. pp. 331-389. With two maps and a plate.

² Principles of Metal Mining. By J. H. Collins. Putnam's Elementary Science Series. With 76 illustrations. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo, pp. 149. Price 75 cents. For sale by A. A. Smith & Co., Salem, Mass.